

Specimens of the above species can be found in the Rex collection in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, in the Wingate collection now in the possession of Prof. Thomas H. Macbride, Iowa City, or in the writer's collection.

Dr. George A. Rex and Mr. Harold F. Wingate collected extensively in southeastern Pennsylvania, especially about Philadelphia. The writer has collected in Clarion, Armstrong and Westmoreland counties.

The nomenclature in Macbride's North American Slime-Moulds has been followed. Our thanks are due to Prof. C. H. Peck for identifying one species, *Dictydiaethalium plumbeum*.

KITTANNING, PA.

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THE CRATAEGI OF FORT FREDERICK, CROWN POINT, NEW YORK

BY W. W. EGGLESTON

Two miles across Bulwagga Bay from Port Henry are the ruins of Fort Frederick. Crown Point is a long tongue of clay underlaid with limestone; this is a typical place for the growth of Crataegi, lime appearing to be one of the essentials in the best development of the plant. The limestone soils of the Champlain and the St. Lawrence valleys show a wonderful development of the genus in numbers and variety and they follow so closely the limestone outcrops that one cannot help feeling that there are lime components in the soil wherever he finds Crataegi.

Our first attention was called to the thorns of Fort Frederick by F. H. Horsford in July, 1899. He had visited the Fort a few days before and although having but a few minutes to spare found six forms. This at a time when Vermont was known to have but five forms, was very surprising to us; now that we know nearly one hundred forms in Vermont we should not be so easily moved.

We have more than doubled Horsford's number and with more careful search will very likely find more. But the variety

of forms is not of so much interest to us, for we have several smaller areas in western Vermont where there are more than twenty forms; we are more interested in the large tract practically given up to thorns. The grounds about the Fort and much of the rest of the Point are pastured and most of this region is a great thorn orchard and in many places a dense thorn thicket.

One is surprised to find the dominant species the southern *Crataegus Crus-galli* L., known in New England only at a few stations in Connecticut and along Lake Champlain in Vermont.

The northern *Crataegus coccinea rotundifolia* Sarg. is also abundant.

As yet none of the group *Tenuifoliae*, the most common in New England, has been found there. All of the forms in the following list the writer has seen growing there excepting those accredited to Professors Brainerd, Peck, and Sargent.

Crataegus Champlainensis Sarg.; *C. coccinea* L., *C. H. Peck*; *C. coccinea rotundifolia* Sarg.; *C. Crus-galli* L.; *C. exclusa* Sarg., *C. H. Peck*; *C. flabellata*, Spach; *C. Holmesiana* Ashe, *Brainerd* and *Sargent*; *C. lobulata*, Sarg.; *C. macracantha* Koehne (also a hairy form); *C. praeoqua* Sarg.; *C. Pringlei* Sarg.; *C. pruinosa* Beadle; *C. punctata* Jacq.; *C. submollis* Sarg. (?) *C. H. Peck*.

SHORTER NOTES

CRATAEGUS PORTERI Britton. — Abundant flowering specimens and ripe fruits of this species (described in *Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden*, 1: 448) recently received from Mr. Wm. M. Canby who has visited the region about Tannersville, Pa., where the type specimen was collected by me in 1896, enable me to supply the following supplementary description of the plant:

A tree 6.5 m. high or less, with long flexuous straggling branches and a short trunk 1.5–2 dm. thick, with light-colored and smooth bark. Leaves thickish, very smooth, rounded or abruptly tapering at the base, acute, with two or three sharp lobes on each side: cymes few-flowered, about 4 cm. broad;